

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 26TH, 1900.

NUMBER 26

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Caixa 352

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Lima telegram says that Sfr. Carlos Pierola is a candidate for the presidency of that country at the next election.

—Telegraphic advices from Santiago report the health of President Errázuriz to be improving. It is to be sincerely hoped that he will soon be able to reassume the presidency, in view of the attitude of the jingoes.

—The Peruvian newspaper *El Herald*, of Cochabamba, says the Bolivian expedition to the Rio Acre is sure to result successfully, and especially so as its commander, Col. Velasco, is an intimate friend of Gov. Silverio Nery, of Amazonas.

—A telegram from Rio de Janeiro to Santiago states that Brazil has been consulted by Chile in regard to the attitude she will assume in case of war between Chile and Argentina. The story does not sound at all probable, for the Chilean government is not seeking war.

—Deputy Walker Martinez has presented a bill in the Chilean chamber of deputies providing that Chile will compel the recognition of the *divortium aquarum* boundary line during the arbitration proceedings between Argentina and Chile. The ministry opposes the measure.—The Argentine journal *El País* says that General Körner, chief of staff of the Chilean army, has declared that the military strength of Chile is much superior to that of Argentina. And suppose he did? It is General Körner's business to say such things, or to confess that his employment has been a failure.

—A Santiago telegram of the 20th says that the public session of the chamber had been tumultuous, and that the opposition opposed secret sessions for the discussion of interpolations regarding the alleged Argentine invasion of Chilean territory. Some of the demands demand an immediate declaration of war against Argentina, and state that it is useless to submit such questions to English arbitration because the decision is sure to be given in favor of Argentina. This, in our opinion, is a virtual confession that Chile is wrong. The war party in Chile unquestionably need a sound thrashing.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine department of war asks for \$14,500,000 for next year.

—The Uruguayan congress has decided to permit bull-fights.

—The Argentine government proposes to raise its army to an effective strength of 10,000 men.

—The Montevideo health authorities have prohibited the importation of Brazilian products in bags, dating from the 24th ult.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th says that 72 Polish immigrants have arrived there for colonization in the Missions territory.

—The loading of cattle and sheep from Argentina to Uruguay has been officially permitted in Cape Colony since the 11th inst.

—For the ensuing year the Uruguayan budget appropriates \$16,124,324.86, and estimates the receipts at the same amount.

—Senator Pellegrini's new scheme is for the creation of a new province in Southern Argentina, to be called San Martin, with Bahia Blanca as its capital.

—Four Boxes of silver coins, believed to have been buried by dictator Solano Lopes, are said to have been discovered on the banks of the Paraguay river.

—The Argentine minister of war, General Campos, has again insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, as his health will not permit him to continue in office.

—Reports are current in London of the sale there of the port of La Plata. When the Argentine has sold his last shirt, then his unconquerable patriotism will probably impel him to contest the delivery.

—The *Nacion* of Buenos Aires very properly condemns the interpellation of the Chilean deputy, Walker Martinez, as an attempt to court popularity among the masses. Silent contempt would be the best reply to such an attack.

—The Argentine deputies from the provinces are said to be opposed to the creation of a new province, but favor Bahia Blanca as a provincial capital. How they propose to arrange a capital without a province, we can not imagine.

—Private letters from the River Plate tell us of the ravages of the foot and mouth disease amongst the cattle in Buenos Aires and Santa Fé. We are sorry to say that the disease does not seem to be on the decline according to our advices.

—The influenza feild is abroad in Buenos Aires. Every friend met there has either had the complaint or reports a mutual friend down with it, or calculates his own chances of getting it within a week or so. Those who have not had colds are very decidedly out of fashion.

—A Sucre telegraph of the 20th inst. says that a Berlin syndicate is proposing to construct a railway from Rio, across Paraguay, to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia. We very much doubt it. Berlin syndicates, as a rule, are not quite so reckless with their money as that.

—The Uruguayan government has appointed Sir. Suviella Guardi as minister to Rio de Janeiro. The new minister is a physician and bacteriologist and was president of the sanitary convention of 1887. It affords very little hope of a sanitary reform on this coast for the present.

—Preparations are again being made in Buenos Aires for the reception of President Campos Salles, and among them the quest of a suitable palace for his use. A late telegram says the Devoto palace has been offered and accepted, and that the Anchorena palace is to be fitted up for his use.

—The Chilean minister at Buenos Aires has resigned because of difficulties with the Argentine foreign minister in regard to the interpretation of the Buchanan decision on the Funa de Atacama boundary. If there were more good will and less dishonest evasion on both sides, these boundary disputes could be settled easily. Both sides, however, are looking for excuses for a quarrel, and of course they find them easily.

—At Mendoza, says the *B. A. Herald*, there is a law by which every householder must hoist an Argentine flag on May 25th. A well-known respectable merchant hoisted his flag on the 24th and in the night some one in search of cheap bedding annexed it. The merchant was taken to the police court and put down as a criminal. His measurements and photo were taken and he had to submit to other indignities, as well as to pay a fine for a crime he had not committed.

—It is estimated that the port fund, which began to accumulate on the 1st of January, will easily reach the half-million dollars by the end of the half-year. In fact there is already close upon £100,000 put in sovereigns. This shows that the estimate of a million dollars a year available for the port works was fairly calculated. It has to be remembered, however, that the custom-house receipts, from which the fund is drawn, fall off in the second half of the year.—Montevideo Times.

—It is with the most sincere regret that we announce the fatal termination which occurred last week, of the disease from which Miss Taylor, the well-known and esteemed nurse, formerly of the Anglo-German Infirmary, where she did so much to alleviate suffering humanity, had been suffering for some time. Miss Taylor was only 40 years of age, and she had not been many years in this country, but she leaves behind her a record of self-denying labor which will survive her to her honor in the hearts of many who have been her patients and experienced the benefits of her skill and consideration. R. I. P.—Rosario correspondence of *The Southern Cross*, June 8.—There is evidently to be more big game hunting in Patagonia. A telegram received here on Friday last says on the authority of the *Daily Express*, that in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, Professor Ray Lankester insisted that a live mastodon was roaming about Patagonia somewhere, and asked for three naturalists to be sent out to examine the nature of the beast, capture him, and bring him to London. Last year a party of naturalists went hunting in Patagonia but did not succeed, and we sadly fear the Zoological gardens will never contain a live mastodon, or the Natural History museum a stuffed one showing the real skin of the monster.—The friends of Miss Amy Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. C. A. Lowe, for several years traffic manager of the Pacific Railway Company, will be pleased to learn that a telegram has been received from London announcing her marriage, which took place on the 6th inst. The fortunate bridegroom is Capt. Robert McNeill of the Western Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Norseman* who, it will be remembered, paid Buenos Aires a visit with his ship a little over a year ago, when the engagement between the happy couple took place. As the headquarters of the *s.s. Norseman* are at Rio de Janeiro, it is probable that Capt. and Mrs. McNeill will take up their residence in the beautiful suburbs of that city. His brother, Mr. David McNeill, assistant representative of the Western Telegraph Co., also lives at Rio de Janeiro.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.—In the different arsenals and on the way from Europe, the Argentine republic possesses to-day the following:—Artillery, 306 field guns, 198 mountain guns, 30 siege guns, 36 howitzers. Total 570 guns, of which 468 are of 7.5 calibre; 36 of 8, and 66 of 10.5 calibre. All of the latest patterns from Krupp's establishment. For coast defence there are eighteen howitzers of 32 centimetres, twenty guns of 24 and twenty others of from 21 and 15 centimetres. Total fifty-eight, all Krupp, making a total of 628 guns. The number of Maxim guns is 166. Besides, 160,000 Mauser and forty-five (45,000?) Remington rifles, 50,000 Mauser and 8,000 Remington carbines, 10,000 revolvers, 20,000 steel and 5,000 wooden lances, 40,000 sabres and 6,000 swords. The projectiles are counted by the million and powder by hundreds of tons. No other nation in South America can present a similar number of arms for the defense of the country.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

Oh! Cronje, General Cronje, you're a mighty foxy chap.

At a twisting of the British lion's tail;
But you jumped your kopje quickly and
straightway got off the map,
When little Bobo camped out upon your
traijl.

—Philadelphia Record.

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(Caixa 105.)

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 6th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835
on 31st May 1900.

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HOW TO RESUME PAYMENTS
—ON PAPER.

Congressman Serzedello, in the report
which he has just made on public
revenue, as member of the budget com-
mittee of the chamber of deputies,
attempts to show that the government,
at the expiration of the moratorium
established by the funding agreement,
will be able to resume payments in cash
to its foreign creditors. The process
which he adopts for this purpose is that
which is commonly known as rule of
thumb, a process which, in spite of the
slight defect of being utterly untrust-
worthy, has the great merit of being
extremely convenient for proving any-
thing that you may happen to wish.

He begins by assuming that the year
1899 closed with a balance of 5,000,000\$
in gold and 16,000,000\$ in currency.
As up to the present the accounts of
public revenue and expenditure for that
year are still incomplete, neither Con-
gressman Serzedello nor any one else
really knows whether there was a
balance or a deficit. President Campos
Salles, it is true, in his last annual
message to congress presented incom-
plete data showing a balance; but, as a
few days before it had been asserted
that no less than 72 balance-sheets were
still wanting and as, moreover, the
President is still sending messages to
congress asking for special and defi-
ciency appropriations for last year's
expenses in addition to those which he
makes on his own responsibility, we
suspect that the alleged balance is a
delusion and a snare. This obstacle,
which would daunt a more cautious
man, is no obstacle at all to Congress-
man Serzedello, who never hesitates to
make a mistake, which is regrettable,
and who even has, under certain cir-
cumstances, the courage to confess his
mistakes and to weep over them, which,
if the circumstances were different,
would be praiseworthy. We remember
that on one occasion, after profiting by
the public's sympathy for his sufferings
in defence of a just cause, he astounded
that public by suddenly declaring (with
the usual accompaniment of tears) that
the cause for which he had suffered was
not just at all, that he had made one of
his mistakes and that his persecutors had
merely given him the punishment that
he so richly deserved. Overcome with
this extraordinary display of candor,
his former persecutors have since loaded
him with favors.

Having assumed, then, that last year
closed with a balance of 5,000,000\$ in
gold and 16,000,000\$ in currency, he
next assumes that 1900 and 1901 will
each close with the same balance. Con-
sequently we have for the three years
15,000,000\$ in gold and 48,000,000\$ in
currency, equivalent, say, to £3,
173,430 sterling. Not content with
thus having, by this neat stroke of
financial conjecture, laid up such a
comfortable balance at the national
treasury, he then proceeds, with a
prudence for which we had not given

him credit, to add to it sundry sums
with which a vivid imagination readily
supplied him.

The first sum which comes to hand
is a balance of £675,760, which he
describes as having been ascertained on
the 31st of last March. If it was
ascertained at that date, it belongs, we
presume, to the alleged gold balance for
1899, with perhaps a part of the gold
receipts for the present year. If such
is the case, it is certainly a very useful
balance, since it can do duty twice.

Then there is the guarantee fund,
derived from the collection of 5 per cent.
of the import duties in gold. This, the
financial congressman asserts, in view
of the result for the first quarter of the
present year, will probably amount to
about 6,000,000\$, or £674,991. He is
apparently unaware (or, if not unaware,
seriously indifferent to the fact) that this
estimate, justified, as he acknowledges,
by the result thus far ascertained,
destroys his assumption that the present
year will close with a balance equal to
the alleged balance for last year.

The total gold receipts amounted last
year, according to President Campos
Salles' last annual message, to £9,417,
706\$296, of which £8,483,225\$ were
derived from the collection of 10% of
the import duties in gold. Now if, as
Congressman Serzedello estimates, 5% of
these duties produce this year 6,000,
000\$, then 10% will produce 12,000,
000\$, or £6,483,225\$ less than in 1899.
The shortage thus shown completely
eats the gold balance on which the
congressman counts for this year. It is
true that there ought to be this year a
decrease in the gold expenditure, since
it is no longer necessary to provide for
the payment of interest and principal of
the treasury bills issued in London in
1896. But, for this decrease, the
congressman makes separate allowance,
adding on this account £2,080,650 to
his balance at the treasury.

In the 2nd half of 1901, it will no
longer be necessary, he says, to burn
paper money, and consequently the
respective sum, which he estimates at
£697,441, can be added to that balance.

He thus, by the addition of these
various items, constitutes a total balance
of £7,302,245 in preparation for the
resumption of cash payments.

This balance so laboriously constituted
is, it seems, entirely superfluous, for
the congressman next proceeds to show
that after resumption the government's
gold payments will amount to only
£3,360,960 per annum, while the ordinary
gold revenue for meeting them
will amount to no less than £4,117,667.

Moreover, by means of the Uruguayan
bonds transaction, the government
makes a reduction of £664,531 in
its gold debt, and consequently a re-
duction of £13,435 per annum in the
respective interest. And if all this is
not sufficient to satisfy the most exacting,
there is still the Central railway,
on which the government can make a
transaction that will reduce its gold
obligations to £1,500,000 per annum.

If a man is permitted to draw on his
imagination for data, he can undoubtedly
prove whatever he wishes. Availing
himself freely of this valuable
resource, Congressman Serzedello has
conclusively demonstrated, not only that
cash payments can be resumed at any
moment, but also that their suspension
was entirely unjustifiable.

But, seriously, he leaves the question
just where it was before he made his
report. We had already been informed
of the alleged balance for 1899, and we
are just as anxious to believe in the
reality of that balance as Congressman
Serzedello was to confess that he had
erred in opposing the despotic, cor-
rupt and sanguinary administration of
Marshal Floriano Peixoto. But we are
not gifted like him with that sublime
disregard for facts which enables him to
change his opinions just at the very
moment in which additional light on
the subject confirms their correctness.

When trustworthy figures show that
public revenue is now exceeding expen-
diture, our scepticism will vanish and
we shall take pleasure in tendering the
government our hearty congratulations.

SANTOS CRICKET.

The following match played on the Club ground on the 17th inst. replaced the card fixture arranged for that date.

MR. F. H. GEPP'S XI.

R. C. Lloyd, et. Born, b. Stock.....	48
A. M. Burgos, not out.....	89
H. P. Smith, b. Richards.....	4
H. L. Wright, l.b.w., b. Richards.....	0
H. F. Hampshire, b. Richards.....	0
S. A. Morgan, b. Murray.....	13
C. Stuart Smith, not out.....	4
J. Thomson	
C. Pritchard	
F. Tracey	
F. H. Gepp	
Extras.....	9

167

MR. A. RICHARD'S XI.

J. Meadows, b. Tracey.....	3
C. R. Murray, b. Tracey.....	15
B. Standen, et. and b. Tracey.....	5
E. Greene, b. Tracey.....	4
J. Cadzow, run out.....	3
A. Miller, b. Lloyd.....	1
H. G. Beardall, b. Tracey.....	1
W. C. Preece, c. Tracey, b. Lloyd.....	1
H. Born, c. Gepp, b. Lloyd.....	22
C. Stock, not out.....	17
A. Richards, not out.....	6
Extras.....	4

82

The secretary of the Santos Athletic Club writes us under date of 23rd inst. :—“Your issue of the 19th inst. to band yesterday and I note with regret the error in report of cricket match of 10th inst., which please excuse and we thank you for pointing out the discrepancy. The teams were headed wrongly in the report and should have been reversed, viz., South 244, and North 47.”

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

ENGLISH vs. FOREIGNERS.

Played 27th May, and resulted in a victory for the “Foreigners.” The score was as follows:

ENGLISH.

A. L. Bell, b. Connolly.....	0
C. H. Howe, C. Fellows, b. Lopes.....	2
L. Latham, l. b. w., D. Pratt.....	44
W. Boxwell, c. Fellows, b. Comber.....	27
C. Williams, b. Comber.....	0
P. Daniel, c. Thom, b. Comber.....	28
F. Clemetson, not out.....	37
A. Foy, c. Connolly, b. Comber.....	1
F. R. Foy, not out.....	0
W. M. Murrin	
H. Fletcher	
F. Blackford	
Extras.....	12

Total.....

151

FOREIGNERS.

H. S. Fellows, c. Boxwell, b. F. Foy....	1
W. Webster, c. F. Foy, b. A. Foy....	0
G. Nicolls, b. Howe, b. F. Foy....	2
T. A. Comber, c. Latham, b. McMurtie.....	68
D. C. Pratt, b. A. Foy.....	7
R. Connolly, c. McMurtie, b. Latham.....	7
J. Riley, c. Foy.....	7
W. Morgan, c. Clemetson, b. Latham.....	7
H. Connolly, run out.....	0
Moreira Lopes, c. Daniel, b. Latham.....	3
R. C. Thom, not out.....	5
H. Harding, c. F. Foy, b. Latham.....	5
Extras.....	21

Total.....

266

ST. VINCENT AND FERNANDO NORONHA

vs. WORLD.

This match was played on the 10th June and resulted in a victory for the “Islanders.” For the “World” Clemetson went in first and carried his bat for 98, which was near enough the century mark to make one regret that he could not have had the opportunity to make just two more. This makes 5 not outs for him for 7 innings; average 145. For the other side D. Pratt’s 60 and F. Foy’s 50 ought to have been much less as both were missed before being well set.

The scores were:

WORLD.

G. Nicolls, c. and b. C. R. Pratt.....	9
F. Clemetson, not out.....	98
H. S. Fellows, c. Gore, b. D. Pratt.....	0
R. Connolly, b. D. Pratt.....	4
W. Boxwell, c. Gore, b. Daniel.....	11
E. Brotherton, c. Riley, b. F. Foy....	10
C. Williams, b. F. Foy.....	9
C. H. Howe, l.b.w., b. do.....	11
G. F. Fellows, c. Gore, b. do.....	8
W. McMurtie, c. Daniel, b. Wilson.....	6
W. Mathews, l.b.w., b. do.....	6

Total.....

166

ST. VINCENT AND THE CONVICTS.

D. Pratt, c. G. Fellows, b. Williams.....	60
P. Daniel, c. Boxwell, b. Connolly.....	31
C. Pratt, b. Connolly.....	17
F. Foy, retired.....	17
C. Wilson, c. Williams, b. Connolly.....	17
J. Biley, c. Brotherton, b. Howe.....	8
A. Foy, c. Williams, b. McMurtie.....	17
B. Gore, not out.....	17
W. Morgan	
J. Marshall	
C. A. R. Nevill	

Extras.....

221

Total.....

221

—Our Pernambuco correspondent, under date of the 10th inst., sends us the following

notes:—“I am sorry to record the death of Mr. S. Jones, of the Gas company. He was one of those greatly esteemed by the community for his many services to all movements for the good of the English name. Among the Brazilians he was probably the best known of the British residents and this was plainly shown at the funeral. High and low joined us in our grief at losing such a good comrade.”

S. PAULO FACTS.

If confidence in Brazil has not yet been restored, the trick of it has. Two more instances have been reported within the last week. In one case a tradesman from Espírito Santo on a visit to São Paulo met certain individuals who entrusted to his care a paper packet, worth 10 contos, receiving in exchange between 3 and 4 contos of actual money. Not meeting his trusty friends at the appointed time, the pigeon examined his securities, and, of course, found that they had only fair value. In the other, a person represented himself as collecting funds to provide a priest for a small place in the interior. He called on a gentleman who had formerly lived there and obtained 500 contos. The victim, on hearing nothing further, became suspicious. His enquiries elicited the fact that no such collection had been authorised and that the collector was using monies obtained in this way for the benefit, not of a chapel, but of a chape—*elle mesmo*.

In consequence of the numerous robberies that are continually taking place in all quarters of the town, the authorities are stated to be seriously discussing how they can strengthen the police. Orders have been given for a stiffer lookout to be kept. But the faults partly with the law, for the penalty is sometimes out of all proportion. The offence, and the jury in such cases refuse to convict. Meanwhile fowl keepers find that their best birds are a benefit to Italian marauders; householders dare not leave their dwellings unguarded, and even when they are about, must keep the windows and doors fast closed.

For example a gentleman in Rua Aurora was one morning taking coffee in his sitting-room; hearing a slight noise in the adjacent compartment, he entered and saw a man disappearing through the window; unfortunately a gold watch and chain had gone with him and had not yet been recovered. A respected resident in Hygienopolis was, a short time since, reported to have been seen wandering about the Praça dos Boxadores in bathing costume, as thieves had “gone through” his wardrobe. In Rua Flores last week occurred a most audacious case. A thief in the early morning managed to secure the back-door key of a house. In the afternoon he boldly let himself in, selected such clothes as pleased him, together with such jewelry as was at hand, and was calmly walking off in broad daylight with his booty, when a small girl appeared on the scene; on her giving the alarm, the thief dropped the clothes, but escaped with the jewelry. Acting on receipt of information a *delegado* endeavored on Thursday night to arrest three noted thieves whose asylum was a hut near the *alfândega*. The police formed a circle round the place, and summoned the men to surrender. The robbers replied by a volley and rushed out. As they knew the ground well, they had no difficulty in escaping. The only result from the raid, was the capture of several lads who had acted as spies. Next day, however, the police kept a special lookout in likely quarters. At night 3 suspicious individuals were noticed in Bento Ribeiro. On a given signal these were surrounded, and it was found that two of them were very much wanted. One was João Baptista, the planter and chief in several recent robberies; the other, Andrade, commonly known as *Sacco de carvão*, was an equally desirable acquaintance.

Wise is the law of a certain society, that neither religion nor politics may be discussed in its gatherings. A police sergeant neglected this axiom, and was imprudent enough to allow his breakfast guests to tread on the forbidden ground. From heated discussion the company passed to blows; the ensuing scrimmage was stopped by the entry of the police who took the peace disturbers into custody. The *Diário* in noting this occurrence remarks that the party had not yet arrived at dessert: it is to be hoped, however, that they have now arrived at their desserts.

The marriage settlements of the Tennis and Athletic Clubs have been drawn up; the union is to take place on July 1st. The Athletic becomes possessed of the assets of the Tennis Club and in return admits on equal terms the members of the latter without entrance fee provided they signify to the secretary at once, their intention to join. It also undertakes to provide 4 courts, 2 of which it is expected will be ready in August. Mr. G. Estil has been added to the committee to represent the new members.

Services was held in the Anglican Church on Wednesday to commemorate Queen Victoria’s accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. Unluckily the breakfast hour and business prevented a bigger congregation than 4 persons assembling.

The rise in exchange has caused a great demand for gold which the banks have been importing from Santos. The passage of such a large amount of specie led to some slight friction with the railway authorities who seemed inclined to charge an *ad valorem* cost of transit.

It was settled, however, that passengers should be allowed to take luggage up to 30 kilos in the carriage with them.

The arrangements for the concert in aid of the Indian Famine Fund are not yet complete. The room will be obtained free of cost; probably the amount raised will be sent to aug-

ment the Fund which is being organised in Rio.

The contention between the *Viação* and Electric companies has been acute. The *Viação* refused to allow their lines to be cut for the other *bonds* to pass at Rua Augusta in Avenida Paulista; their workmen turned out in force, and on the night of 15th there was a short conflict between the rival bodies which was ended by the arrival of the police. To prevent further disturbance cavalry patrolled the line and a squadron was held in readiness near the central police station to ride off at a moment’s notice. The first electric trams to Avenida started on 17th inst., but were unable to make the complete round, owing to the break at Rua Augusta. The trams of both companies were crowded all day; the popularity of Avenida as a pleasure resort is sure to be now greatly increased. On appeal to the judge of 1st *vara*, the *Viação* were upheld in their refusal to have their lines cut. The *camara*, however, served them with a notice that in event of their continuing in this refusal they would be subject to a fine of 500,000. The *Viação* replied that they could not recognize the power of the municipal body in this case and would only obey the decision of the law courts. The Light and Power Co. had the decision of 1st *vara* reversed by the judge of 3rd *vara*, so were empowered to complete the circle of their lines. Dr. Antonio Prado summons the *Viação* to pay the fine; they protest against such a misdirection of authority and are holding an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to consider what course they shall pursue.

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The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are elegantly furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this a comfortable Hotel.

In the city. The baths have likewise been improved; as before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

The most comfortable Hotel.

As before. The baths have likewise been improved; as before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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RESERVE FUND £2,202,400

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JUNE 18.—The *Daily Express* says that the whole of the Taku forts have been taken by the foreign troops. (Both France and Great Britain have uncomfortable memories of the taking of these forts in 1858 and 1860).—There is no confirmation of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister in Pekin.—The German consul in Tche-fou confirms the news that the foreign legations in Pekin were seized by the Chinese rebels.—The *Times* says that President Kruger has shifted his headquarters to Alkmaar, 60 miles from the Portuguese frontier of Mozambique.

JUNE 19.—Marshal Roberts has informed the government that he has reviewed 148 officers and 3,029 men who were recently prisoners of the Boers.—Boer's casualties at the Rhenoster river fight were 16 killed and 100 wounded.—The first train bringing arms and provisions to Boer's forces passed to-day through the Liung's Nek tunnel, which has been quickly repaired by the troops.—Plague has again broken out amongst the army horses and mules, and is seriously affecting the operations of war.—Mr. Chamberlain told a meeting to-day, that the independence of the Transvaal and Orange Free State was impossible, but a liberal and definite solution would be found.—In the attack on the Taku forts 32 small warships were engaged. Of these a Russian vessel was reported to have been blown up and a German and a British ship sunk.—The *Argentine* was named as the latter, but the government has denied the report. The forts were completely destroyed, and an international force is in occupation of the ruins. In the bombardment, the Russians lost 16 killed and 45 wounded; the Germans 3 killed and 7 wounded; the French 1 killed and 1 wounded; and the British 1 killed and 4 wounded.—British and Indian troops are being sent from India to China, the latter being intended to garrison Hong Kong and allow the existing troops there to be sent to the north.—Private telegrams from Canton published in London say that Li-Hung-Chang has been summoned to Pekin to resume his old position as viceroy of Chihli, the province which includes Pekin, Tien-Tsin and Taku.

JUNE 20.—The government has received an official despatch from the Gold Coast stating that the troops sent to relieve Coomassie were obliged to evacuate Kivissi after a series of combats with the rebels, in which Capt. Carter lost 11 killed and 17 wounded.—Telegrams concerning the movements of Admiral Seymour's force are contradictory. Some say he has been compelled to return from Tien-Tsin to Taku, others that he entered Pekin on the 17th, and still another from the *Daily News* that he is hemmed in at Liang-fang by superior numbers, and that his fate is uncertain. A Shanghai telegram to the *Times* says that the British flag is flying over the south gate of Pekin.—The *Standard* says that a Chinese cruiser and four torpedo-boats have been captured in Taku roads.—The Free States have declared Bethlehem as their capital.—Lord Roberts telegraphs the occupation of Krugersdorp to the west of Johannesburg, by General Hunter's division.

JUNE 21.—The governor of Macao asked urgently for reinforcements of international troops, which were immediately sent him. (Macao is an island belonging to Portugal at the mouth of the Canton river, with a population of about 70,000).—Telegrams published in Yokohama affirm the murder of the European ambassadors, and also mention the death of Admiral Seymour. (Other telegrams received in London, Paris and Berlin throw great doubt on the truth of the report).—On the request of the foreign consuls, Li-Hung-Chang has resolved to remain in Canton in spite of the imperial summons to Pekin.—The commanders of the allied forces have issued a proclamation declaring that their only quarrel is with the Boers and those who impede their march to Pekin to succor their compatriots.—The British commander at Taku telegraphs to the admiralty that no news has been received from Admiral Seymour's column for seven days owing to communications having been cut, nor from Tien-Tsin for five days owing to the same cause. He adds that a move will be made on Tien-Tsin by the allied troops as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive to enable an effective column to be formed.—A later official telegram is said to have been received announcing the bombardment of Tien-Tsin by the Boers, and the destruction of the American consulate and various European properties.—The war office bulletin says that the latest news from South Africa is that General Butler is encamped at Sandspit, and that an armistice of five days exists between Marshal Roberts and General Botha.

News has been received in London of the sudden death of Count Mouravitch, the Russian minister for foreign affairs. (He was born in 1845, and, after a distinguished diplomatic career in all the European courts except that of London, was appointed foreign minister in 1897. He will perhaps be best remembered as the author of the Czar's famous peace proposals that led to the Hague conference).—The Khedive of Egypt, Abbas II, who was expected in London yesterday, arrived this morning. He had had to land at Sheerness, on account of a slight illness, which was quickly overcome by a local doctor.—The house of commons has passed the Australian federation bill, and the house of lords the Uganda railway bill.

JUNE 22.—The *Times* says that the Manchu party to which the reigning dynasty belongs, and which has been in power since 1644, is divided in face of the Boxer insurrection and the presence of the international troops in Chinese territory. In consequence of this split the Empress Dowager and the principal Manchu functionaries who follow her party of hatred of foreigners are preparing their flight from Pekin.—A private telegram received in Brussels says that Admiral Seymour entered Pekin simultaneously with a Russian column of 1,700 men that left Tien-Tsin independently last week.—There is now no doubt that the foreign legations in Pekin are uninjured. The *Standard* confirms the fact that Li-Hung-Chang has not left Canton. (The veteran statesman is now 78 years old, and does not belong to the Manchu party. A Chinese Gordon wanted to kill him with his own hand during the Taiping rebellion in 1861, but he lived to be of service to his country in settling the Tien-Tsin riots in 1870 and satisfying the powers. His recent trip to Europe has made him favorably known throughout the world, and he would be the man of the moment—if he chose).—The foreign quarter of Tien-Tsin has suffered greatly from the Boxer bombardment. The losses of the allied and Chinese troops inside the town are said to have been considerable. The British admiral says the situation is becoming worse.—Anglo-Indian troops left Calcutta to-day in 13 transports for service in China.—One thousand sailors and marines are being sent from England to join the naval brigade under Admiral Seymour.—A late despatch of the 21st says that the reinforcements for Tien-Tsin are expected to arrive to-day and to relieve the siege at once.

General Butler reports that Dundonald's column occupied Stamberton to the south-east of Pretoria.

JUNE 23.—Gen. Dundonald's forces have occupied Stamberton without resistance, operating from Stamberton. The Boer leaders are reported to have held a meeting in Machadorp. The majority was in favor of making terms of peace. President Kruger was the only opponent, and his attitude is attributed to fear of deportation.—Minister Reitz says that the Boers can sustain a guerrilla warfare for three months longer as they have sufficient resources.—Admiral Fisher has received orders to send two warships from the Mediterranean fleet to China.—The Boers are now said to have surrounded Admiral Seymour's allied forces forty miles to the west of Tien-Tsin. (With the telegraph wires cut, what are we to believe?)—The commander of the French cruiser *Urbain* says that the situation in Tien-Tsin is a desperate one, and urges reinforcements. The rebel Chinese have demolished the native quarter and from there they are firing with Krupp guns on the foreign bases. It is known that 150 American sailors and 300 Russian soldiers were sent to reinforce the garrison and maintained their position on the way against 2,500 Chinese.—Li-Hung-Chang has telegraphed to the Chinese ambassador in Europe that he intends to go to Pekin to act as peace-maker, and at the same time he asks them to use their influence to prevent the despatch of more troops.—The loyal troops in China are guarding the railway between Pekin and Hankow.—The Khedive of Egypt is still at Sheerness. His complaint is *"mal estre de garante"* (We wonder whether he has a sore throat, or diphtheria).

France.

JUNE 18.—It is officially announced that the government has received no telegrams from China since the 12th inst.

JUNE 19.—In consequence of an interview with M. Delassé, the Chinese ambassador in Paris has telegraphed directly to the viceroy of Yenan informing him that the French government will hold him personally responsible for the safety of the French consul and other French residents in his province.—Three French cruisers and two transports of war are being prepared for immediate departure for China. They will take out two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery. The total number of French troops in China will thus be raised to 4,500 men.—The French consul in Shanghai telegraphs that the revolution has spread to the provinces of Szechuan, the viceroy of which has ordered the authorities to specially guard the lives of foreigners.

JUNE 20.—The principal French journals consider the recall of Li-Hung-Chang to Pekin as a sign of a favorable turn in the Chinese question.—Official information is lacking from Pekin and Tien-Tsin owing to the telegraph wires having been cut.—From Taku it is reported that 3,000 Russian troops have reached there.—The French consul in Mong-tse telegraphs that no damage has yet been done, but the situation there is precarious.—The government of Morocco has protested to the powers against French action in making military demonstrations at Touat and Igit on the southern frontier of Morocco.

JUNE 21.—M. Delassé informed the chamber of deputies to-day that he had received a telegram from China under date of 20th June informing him that all the foreigners and legations in Pekin were safe. He also announced receipt of a telegram from the consul at Yenan on the 16th inst. saying that the situation there had become quiet and that the consul hoped to be able to leave shortly. The minister added that France, Russia and the other powers intended to establish a strong government in Pekin, that will be able to guarantee the safety of foreigners, all the powers being in complete accord.—The chamber voted supplies for the better defence of Algeria and Corsica, and for

a reservoir at Bone.—The Mediterranean fleet has left for Brest and Cherbourg to take part in the great naval review in July.

JUNE 22.—Paris telegrams say that Marshal Roberts has captured Commandant Steyn, brother of the President, and has dispersed his Boer followers.

United States.

JUNE 19.—The government has given orders to send 5,000 men from Manila to Tien-Tsin.—A widespread fire is reported from Blooming, Illinois, which destroyed property to the value of a million dollars.

JUNE 20.—It is rumored that the American mission house at Sanchoan has been destroyed by the Boxers.—The *New York Evening Post* censures the government for having sent the *Princeton* and *Marietta* with troops to China. It asserts that Mr. Elihu Root was opposed to this measure, but President McKinley imposed his will on the secretary for war. The article concludes by saying that the United States should hold aloof from European pretensions in China.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of New York, has declined to be nominated as vice-president of the United States, but the republican party insists on his acceptance.

JUNE 21.—The republican convention was opened yesterday in Philadelphia. Senator Lodge, the chairman, in his inaugural address praised President McKinley. The electoral platform of the party in the coming presidential campaign was to consist of the following planks: a gold standard, protection, a liberal system of administrative autonomy for Porto Rico and the Philippines; subsidies to vessels going long trips, the conclusion of the Panama canal under the armed protection of the United States, confirmation of the Monroe doctrine and desires of free trade with China. Some 16,000 delegates were present. Mr. McKinley was accepted as the party candidate for the presidency and Mr. Roosevelt for the vice-presidency. The convention was adjourned sine die.—The governor-general of Philipines has issued a proclamation promising an amnesty to all rebels who submit and recognise the sovereignty of the United States. All those bearing arms must deliver them up and promise on oath that they will never again fight against the legally constituted American authorities.—Fresh telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the news that the American mission in Sanchoan has been sacked by the rebels.—The *Puerto* (ex-*Netheray*) has left New York for China. (Now the Boxers will be taxed up. The old tub will make a good prison ship for Chinese).—The Argentine training-ship *Sarmiento* arrived at New York, and its officers visited Dr. Wilde, the Argentine minister.

JUNE 22.—The fact of Mr. Roosevelt having been chosen as the republican official candidate for the vice-presidency has aroused intense enthusiasm as he is personally more popular than Mr. McKinley himself. Governor Roosevelt arrived in New York to day from Philadelphia and received a delirious ovation in the streets.

Italy.

JUNE 18.—The Peltoux cabinet has fallen. General Peltoux has presented his resignation to the king. The composition of another cabinet is difficult.—The family of the Duke D'Aosta and that of the late Empress of Brazil are in mourning for the late Prince de Joinville.—His Holiness the Pope blessed the way for *Agnes de la Seta* for the first time since 1870. He is in excellent health.

JUNE 19.—The crisis in the Italian cabinet is due to the fact that General Peltoux wished to obtain the assistance of Sig. Gallo, ex-illegal and one of the *Uomini Milizie*, to prevent any further obstruction on the part of the extreme left section. Against this Visconti Venosta and Bonelli Cacchino protested, and smashed the cabinet.

JUNE 20.—King Humbert has charged Sig. Saracco, minister of Public Works in the Crispi cabinet of 1896, with the formation of a new ministry.

JUNE 21.—The new ministry has been formed as follows: Sig. Saracco, president and finance; Gallo, interior; Venosta, foreign affairs; Panza San Martino, war; Morin, navy; Giustinio, justice; Rubin, treasurer; Cremona, public instruction; Salandra, commerce; Lacave or Foces, public works; Ficocchino, post office.

JUNE 22.—Sig. Saracco has not yet definitely formed his cabinet, as Visconti Venosta has declined to accept the portfolio of foreign affairs, and others decline to fill the office in the difficult circumstances created by the Chinese question. Saracco has offered the portfolio to Baron de Rezin, the Italian minister in London, but no reply has yet been received.—The *Tribuna* publishes a letter from Crispi on the relations of Italy to the Chinese problem, in which he puts forth pessimistic opinions. He thinks Italy lacks the means to go to war of this kind, and recalls the Abyssinian fiasco, the French occupation of Tunis and unsuccess-*ful* attacks on Morocco as proofs that Italy should not place itself on the same plane with the other powers. The letter has caused a great sensation.—It is reported that King Humbert will take counsel with Crispi on the subject of the ministerial crisis.

JUNE 23.—Twenty-three British war ships are in the bay of Naples.—The cabinet has not yet been definitely formed. Crispi, Zanardelli and Rudini are helping Saracco.—The chamber of deputies is expected to re-assemble on the 27th inst. to meet the new ministers.

Spain.

JUNE 21.—A Madrid telegram published in Paris denies that any government decree suspending the constitutional guarantees has been promulgated, but states that the government is considering some such measure in view of the agitation that is being promoted by the National Union. Madrid telegrams by the Hava Agency state, however, that the *Gaceta Oficial* has published such a decree to-night to operate in all the province of Madrid. In an official note accompanying the decree, the government explains that, although ever anxious to avoid recourse to extreme measures, this was now absolutely necessary in view of the social turmoil. Police and cavalry were posted in all the principal streets, and the chief merchants closed their doors. The confusion of merchants' goods for refusing to pay their taxes commenced to-day. The city of Madrid is comparatively quiet.

JUNE 23.—Many of the merchants in Madrid are paying the taxes against which they protested to avoid the confiscation of their goods. It is now thought that the state of siege over the province of Madrid will not last more than a week.

Germany.

JUNE 19.—The cruiser *Furst Bismarck* will leave Kiel for China at the end of this month. A battalion of marines will also be sent.—A German cruiser has left Tsin-tan for Taku with 2,100 troops on board.—The cruiser *Juglar* (?) is chasing a Chinese vessel laden with arms for the Boxers.

JUNE 22.—The German admiral at Tien-Tsin telegraphs that the allied troops on the 20th inst. were short of ammunition. Close to Taku, 240 German, 380 British and 1,500 Russians have been landed. The railway between Taku and Tien-Tsin, he adds, is in working order for 15 kilometers, which will greatly facilitate the transport of troops to Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

Portugal.

JUNE 21.—The chamber of deputies to-day voted the reform of the constitution, after having amidst tumult rejected a republican motion.—The ministry of Sr. J. Lucien de Castro presented its collective resignation to King Carlos, which was accepted. His Majesty has invited Sr. Hintze Ribeiro to form a new cabinet.

CORRESPONDENCE

BOARD OUT BY BOXERS.

The Editor, RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—It is no use. I cannot continue my subscription after it runs out. I shall be in a madhouse or a raving lunatic about the streets before the next one is due. Think kindly of me, and put in a nice notice of my virtues when you hear of the coming calamity. Say I broke through China.

I followed the Boer war closely, and understood almost every move from the native papers. Where I was doubtful, your paper soon put me right, and I was on the track again. But when I came to buckle this complicated Chinese business, I got flummoxed and I have not been the same man since. The telegrams come pouring in twice a day about massacres in Liao-Tung and missionaries turned alive at Ching-tse-koon, and houses of merchants being sacked at Yang-ki-king; but what I want to know is where the dickens the places are and what distance from Pekin, Canton, Nankin, Hong-Kong, or any other decent place, they are. The British Library only has a *Times* atlas, and it does not mention any of these places. My motto has always been: When in doubt, consult the *Rio News*, but your boy could not show me a satisfactory map. I have asked at the consulate, and can get no information.

The question is what am I to do. I must read the papers day by day or die. I can not go on in this way without entering a lunatic asylum within three months. Anyhow just you stop my subscription from the beginning of next year unless you hear from me in December. Farewell, Mr. Editor, and think kindly of me.

BROKEN CHINA.

We laughed as we read one correspondent's letter in connection with his card. Our knowledge of China is less than his, but to save him from his impending danger we beg to assure him he will have all the maps of China he wants to inspect within a few weeks or as soon as the London papers can turn them out.—Ed. R. N.]

ACCORDING to the latest and most reliable telegrams, Kruger is in Pretoria, from which he fled, and was taken prisoner, but still retains chief command of the Boer forces, notwithstanding that he was killed, after which he continued very ill, but continued in good health. He is preparing to surrender at Pretoria, from which he has fled, and will continue the war to the last extremity, although he has made up his mind that it is of no use and will surrender. All this we have received from the most reliable sources and at great expense from our special liar.—*Herold*, Buenos Aires.

[Even with a better telegraphic service in the River Plate, news seems to be even worse mixed than with us.—Ed. News.]

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels; the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$4000 per annum for Brazil;

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SINGLE COPIES, 50c each, for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rue do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 26th, 1900.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Congressman Serzedello, of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, estimates the public revenue of the country for 1901 at 278,565,000\$ in currency and 46,191,667\$ in gold, making a total of 324,756,667\$. For last year the budget estimate of the currency and gold revenue was 351,114,000\$, and the sum actually collected, as far as ascertained up to the present, was 322,110,706\$296, of which 302,693,000\$ were in currency and 19,417,706\$296 were in gold.

For this year the budget estimate is 28,347,667\$593 in gold and 312,938,000\$ in currency, making a total of 341,285,667\$593.

It is not yet certain that the budget committee will adopt the revenue bill reported by Congressman Serzedello, it being rumored that certain changes will be made. We regret, however, that thus far we are unable to inform our readers that the committee will strike out the most objectionable feature, which is the provision for collecting in gold a larger proportion of the revenue. According to this provision the collection of import duties next year will be as follows:—For every 100\$ due in conformity with the tariff rates, 25\$ in gold will be collected and such a sum in currency as added to that 25\$ in gold will make 135\$ in currency. Congressman Serzedello contends that this will not increase the present burdens of tax-payers; but this is one of the congressman's mistakes, as may be seen by reducing the respective figures to a gold basis. This provision in the proposed revenue bill is, consequently, contrary to President Campos Salles' pledge not to increase the people's burdens and should, therefore, be vigorously opposed.

And even were it true that this provision does not directly increase taxation, it indirectly does so by preventing the importer from securing the decrease in taxation caused by the rise in exchange. To establish a fixed tax when the rise in exchange tends to diminish it, is to shut the taxpayer out of the enjoyment of all benefit from this improvement, to which he is fully entitled by the sacrifices which he has already made.

There can be no doubt that President McKinley has made a serious mistake in uniting with the European powers in the present invasion of China. What little shred of excuse remained for maintaining the Monroe doctrine is now swept away. It was a part of that doctrine that the United States would not interfere in the affairs of the old world. If now that purpose is deliberately broken, how can it be maintained that Europe shall not interfere in the affairs of the new world. The engagement was voluntarily and deliberately made that the United States would avoid European entanglements in order that such questions might not be brought across the Atlantic to disturb the harmony of the American continents, and yet, within two years of her easy victory over Spain we find the United States working hand in hand with England, France, Russia and Germany to put down an insurrection in China, and to prepare the way for a division of that chaotic old empire among the western nations. Possibly there may be good and sufficient reasons why the United

States should do this, but to do it is to cut adrift from the policy on which the Monroe doctrine rests. We are not altogether sorry for this, for the Monroe doctrine covers one of the most erroneous and mischievous policies that the world has ever known—one that means endless trouble to the United States without a single compensating advantage.

The *Segundo Distrito* of Campos has continued to denounce President Campos Salles' intervention in the affairs of the chamber of deputies. Up to the night of the 8th inst., says that journal, all counts showed a majority of at least 10 to against the candidates of Gov. Alberto Torres. Determined to count in these candidates at any cost, the President did not hesitate to use his official influence in their favor. "To independent representatives of the people who dared to oppose him," says this journal, "he alluded in terms that were not only improper, but even offensive." But this was not all. He went so far as to send telegrams threatening the states of Amazonas, Bahia, S. Paulo, etc., with federal intervention which would convulse them with political agitation and destroy party order. He threatened the Paulistas with the restoration of the political ascendancy of Gen. Glycerio, whom, says the *Segundo Distrito*, he had perfidiously (and the President, it asserts, knows that the use of the word *perfidiously* is strictly correct) abandoned in 1897. In order to understand the President's object in thus interfering it is necessary, says the *Segundo Distrito*, to have some knowledge of his character. It describes him as superficial, mediocre, vain, ambitious, impudent and violent, but at the same time weak, and utterly incapable of friendship or gratitude. It is by these traits of character that his political policy is shaped. What he most dreads is the organization of strong independent parties that will control his action. Accordingly when he heard that several opposition deputies had been declared duly elected for the state of Minas Geraes, he was seriously alarmed and decided to reestablish his waning prestige by using his official influence to the fullest extent in causing Gov. Alberto Torres' candidates to be counted in as deputies for the state of Rio de Janeiro.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th June, 1900.

Editor "Rio News."

Dear Sir.—Enclosed will find list of subscriptions to British Patriotic Fund balanced by remittance going by mail of 27th inst. of £ 49 0 7. War in South Africa being happily practical ended no further calls will be made on subscribers.

I also hand you letter from Absent Minded Beggar Relief Corps in London acknowledging receipt of £ 81.55. Manager's letter is not very precise but it was clearly pointed out that the amount covered subscriptions from a large number of people in Rio.

Kindly publish and oblige, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE,

Hon'y Treasurer.

London, May 23, 1900.

Messrs. Robert Walker & Co.

Liverpool.

Gentlemen.—Herewith we beg to hand you personal receipt for amount of £ 81.55 received to-day on behalf of Messrs. Hamptons & Co. Will you kindly convey to them our sincere thanks for the trouble they have taken in the matter.

One friends abroad have been truly generous in their great efforts to help our fund, the need for which increases every day.

Thanking you for your trouble,

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully

THE MANAGER.

Amounts collected and remitted from 30th April 1900 to date.

Small differences in exchange 18\$500.

Mr. A. C. E. Skey's list:

A. Wilson 5\$, G. A. Young 5\$, L. Routh 30\$, P. C. Padbury 15\$, A. C. E. Skey 15\$, L. Thibaudin 15\$; total 85\$.

Mr. Guy B. Hall, bill exchange £ 1, 30\$.

Mr. Harold J. Hampshire's list for April:

E. T. Gunning 30\$, W. M. Bishop 20\$, E. C. Henniker 20\$, James Wallington 20\$, Mary Alice Coggan 5\$, Alfred M. Oliver 20\$, George Armstrong 30\$, Eliza Morley 10\$, Harold J. Hampshire 30\$, David C. Hampshire 15\$, Harold F. Hampson 10\$, Helen Louise Hampshire 5\$, Fred. Burrows 20\$; total 235\$.

Women's Aid Society per Mrs. Tucker 10\$.

Mr. R. C. Brooke £ 1, 26\$200.

Mr. F. Strube's list for May:

Dr. Mario de Alencar 10\$, Ignacio Moses 20\$, F. Strube 10\$; total 40\$.

Mr. O. W. Rolls' list for April:

Mr. Blake, 10/- 15\$, I. H. Cooper, 10/- 15\$, James Roy, 10/- 15\$, L. W. Turner, 10/- 15\$, A. J. Hunt, 5/- 7\$500, A. R. L. Wright, 5/- 7\$500, R. Dalziel, 5/- 7\$500, O. W. Rolls, 10/- 15\$, A. M. Hadden, 10/- 15\$, E. Davis, 5/- 7\$500, F. S. Pryor £ 1, 30\$; total 150\$.

and April list:

Charles J. Gummel £ 1, 30\$, Miss A. Jackson £ 1, 30\$, Anonymous 15\$, C. W. Helder 15\$, D. Campbell 15\$; total 105\$.

Mr. C. L. Robinson's list:

H. O. Robinson 30\$, D. Roberts 30\$, W. L. Wolsentholme 30\$, C. Henderson 30\$, W. H. Ashbrook 30\$, R. A. W. Sloan 15\$; total 165\$.

Mr. John A. Finlay, two months, 60\$.

Mr. Harold J. Hampshire's list for May:

George Armstrong 30\$, Eliza Morley 10\$, Harold C. Hampshire 10\$, E. T. Gunning 30\$, W. M. Bishop 20\$, E. C. Henniker 20\$, James Wallington 20\$, Harold J. Hampshire 30\$, Frederick Burrows 20\$, Alfred M. Oliver 20\$, Helene Louise Hampshire 5\$, Mary Alice Coggan 5\$, D. C. Hampshire 10\$; total 230\$.

Mr. F. Strube's list for June:

J. Moses 20\$000, F. Strube 10\$; total 30\$000

Total, Rs. 1,182\$700

Remitted:

£ 1.0.0 @ 8d..... 30\$000

£ 48.0.7 @ 8d..... 1,152\$700

Rs. 1,182\$700

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 18.—Senate.—The senate sustained several vetoes of the prefect of the Federal District.

JUNE 19.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber decided the contested election cases in the 3rd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro. To the bill for erecting a monument to Admiral Barroso Deputy Alves Barbosa offered an amendment providing that this monument shall be erected at the navy yard. Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill on promotions in the army.

COFFEE NOTES

—The negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil on the one side, and France and Italy on the other were successfully concluded on the 20th inst. It is said that negotiations will be at once initiated with Spain and Austria-Hungary. In the meantime, the negotiations with the United States remain where they were!

—A Minas planter wants to know, you know, On the 20th inst. he shipped 1,331 kilos of coffee from Antonio Carlos station to Rio and the freight amounted to 104\$, which 91\$00 went to the Central railway. Under the old tariff the freight charges on this shipment would have amounted to 63\$100. Now in his message of the 19th inst. the governor of Minas Geraes affirms that he had secured material reductions in rates in his new agreements with the Central and Leopoldina railways, and this unhappy planter wants to know where they come in.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At the gubernatorial election to be held in the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th prox. Senator Quintino Bocayuva is the candidate of Gov. Alberto Torres' party.

—A split has occurred in Dr. Luiz Sodré's party in the city of Pará, which threatens to leave him in a hopeless minority. He should remove his *penates* to the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Bolivian consul in Belém, Sr. Maximino Nava, has gone mad. He must have been thinking overmuch of the Acre question, which is likely in time to drive all South America mad.

—A jury at Porto Alegre on the 20th inst. decided that Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz was guilty of calumny against the governor of the state because of what he had said of that official in some decision rendered. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment and 1,000\$ fine. The Castilhistas faction which rules Rio Grande do Sul is determined to have no independent judge in that state.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 21st inst. says that a police force from Pernambuco, combined with one from Paraíba, cornered a band of outlaws on the boundary at a place called Surrão. A fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of 14 bandits, and in the wounding of several policemen, one of them Lieutenant Paulino, gravely. A Paraíba telegram, however, says the affair was nothing but a criminal assault on political opponents, the victims being pacific citizens, not criminals, who were shot down in cold blood.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The President has sent a message to congress asking for a special appropriation of 35,564\$18 for surveys on the railway route between Catalão and Cuyabá.

—In view of the suffering caused by drought in the state of Ceará Decree No. 3,683, of the 10th inst., makes a reduction of 25% in the freight rates on foodstuffs on the Baturité railway.

—The President has asked congress for a special appropriation of 86,260\$18 for paying to the Compagnie Auxiliare des Chemins de Fer du Brésil guaranteed interest on capital deposited at the London and Brazilian Bank.

—The Central railway has paid 533,240\$681 into the treasury as the revenue derived during week before last.

—By a decree of the 20th the government concedes an abatement of 25% in freight charges on articles of prime necessity transported over the Baturité railway. The concession will remain in force until the termination of the famine now devastating the state of Ceará.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Portuguese cruiser "D. Carlos I," which visited this port last month, has been ordered to Hon-Kong.

—The transport "Carlos Gomes" has been brought up from Angra dos Reis and turned over to Messrs. Lage Brothers for repairs.

—A telegram from Santa Catharina on the 20th announces the arrival there of the crew of the Norwegian bark "Urania," which was encountered in a sinking condition on the 18th by the steamer "Alexandria" in lat. 26° 55' S. and long. 48° W.

—The passengers passing through this port on the Pacific Co.'s steamer "Oravia," on the 20th, were not at all cheerful over the prospect of spending ten days quarantine at Flores island, Montevideo. It is enough to make a man turn anarchist to be forced into such a place.

—The *Journal* says that the future directors of the "reorganized" Lloyd Brasileiro company will be Srs. Cesario Alvini, president, (who knows absolutely nothing about steamships), Alberto de Faria, and the present delegates of the syndics, Commanders Leopoldina Silva and Camara. In all probability the new company will go the way of the old one.

—The passengers arriving here on the 19th inst. by the French packet "Cordillères" complain of the petty tyranny of the Argentine sanitary inspector at Bahia, who forbade their landing there although the health of both ship and port were declared good. Is it not full time to put an end to this miserable farce? The Argentine sanitary inspector generally conducts himself as though the whole coast belongs to him, and as though ship, passengers, cargo and all were wholly at his orders. No one will object to any reasonable restriction, but these purely vexatious impositions based on imaginary dangers ought to be stopped at once.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Vicomte de Lavour de Saint Fortuna, French minister to Brazil, expects to return home at an early date.

—A cold rain-storm began on Thursday morning last and helped to make Rio much more uncomfortable than it usually is. It was anything but agreeable weather for the sick.

—The Club das Laranjeiras gave its first dance of the season on the evening of the 23rd inst. The directors will accept many thanks for the invitation so kindly sent to this office.

—Advices from Italy state that Dr. Edmundo Ribeiro, of Amazonas notoriety, is in an Italian lunatic asylum. It is a great pity he did not get there before doing so much mischief at Manaus.

—The chamber of deputies has further stabilized itself by admitting the rest of Gov. Alberto Torres' nominees. The value of a chamber constituted in this way need not be discussed.

—The French veterinary surgeon Carré, who had been engaged by the board of health for the new bacteriological laboratory, has resigned the post and is returning to Europe because of illness.

—The police has shown much activity during the past week in attempts to catch the counterfeiters who are flooding the country with counterfeit money. But, of what use will it be if the criminals are not punished?

—We have been informed that quite a number of prominent persons will be represented in the floridianas procession next Friday; but our reporters have not been able to ascertain who is to represent Capt. Deodociano Martyr.

—The solicitor of the republic has asked for the indictment of all but five of the persons accused by the chief of police of the crime of conspiracy. We understand that the accused, if indicted, will apply to the supreme court for the quashing of the indictment.

—The Paula Cândido (hubonic) hospital is to be lighted with acetylene gas, but the workmen who are to put in the plant will be inoculated with the Terni serum before entering the place. By the way, how about the drainage of this hospital? Is it discharged direct into Jurujuba bay?

—It is said that the sanitary authorities of Niterópolis are thinking of raising the restrictions imposed on travel across the bay. They can do so in perfect safety, for the said restrictions are absolutely valueless. The requirements are absurd in every respect, for the disinfection falls upon articles little likely to convey infection, while the dirty bodies and clothes of laborers crossing every day are permitted to pass without question.

—Owing to the pressure on our columns in this issue we are compelled to leave over some articles of interest for our next. We must again ask our friends to send in their communications as early as possible, and not leave them for Monday or Tuesday.

—We were perhaps just a little too prompt in announcing the suspension of the *Jornal*'s special telegraph service, for on the 22nd our enterprising contemporary published a special of the 21st from Dublin stating that the people have made enthusiastic demonstration to Queen Victoria, who is returning to London to-day.

—On the 20th inst. the *Noticia* published a notice that the body of a child had been interred for three days at No. 92, Rua do Catete, through the negligence of the police. The child died without medical attendance, and as the sanitary authorities declared it not to be the case of pest, the police should have attended to the burial.

—We are informed that a former canvasser for advertisements for this paper is seeking credit for himself in various places on the strength of being employed by us and having money to receive from us. In view of this we desire to say that he is not in our employ, and has no right whatever to use the name of this paper in his private affairs.

—Mr. Nonhebel & Co. of Buenos Aires, who was so long and favorably known in Rio, was a passenger to England on the *Clyde*. We hear that he is to be married in London to Miss Evelyn Hill, who with her mother left Rio by the same steamer. We wish the happy couple every happiness and join their many friends in hearty congratulations.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has given up its special telegraph service from Europe during the past few days. We are sorry for this, as we thoroughly appreciated the condensed form in which its messages were sent. All its readers will be sorry too. Compared with the ordinary Hayas service, the *Jornal*'s telegrams were marvels of brevity and lost nothing in *pith*. *Palham qui merit fera*.

—On Saturday and yesterday masses were said at five churches in this city for Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his comrades killed on the 24th of June, 1895, at Campo Osorio. The S. Francisco church, at which there were solemn exequies under the auspices of the cadets of the naval school, was literally full to overflowing, many persons having been obliged to go away on account of not being able to enter.

—It is worthy of note that the minister of finance has concluded that the affair has gone quite far enough. He has said to the director general of public health that the pest must be finished by the end of the month, as there will be no money to spend on it if after that. But the director has let it go too far, and it will be very difficult to diminish the pest decently and in order much before the end of a mother month.

—The *Brazilian Review*, a private journal, is printed at the national printing office and the *Boletim do Serviço de Estatística Comercial*, an official publication, is printed at the office of the *Jornal do Commercio*. We do not know how this impresses a man up a tree, but to us it seems that it ought to be reversed. Let Joseph P.'s journal be printed at Joseph C.'s office and Martinho's journal at the government printing office.

—One of the worst features of the present situation, which is due to the arbitrary conduct of the sanitary authorities, is the disinclination of poor people to call in medical attendance. For this the medical profession is also to blame, for many physicians will not visit the poor without payment in advance. Where physicians to be less exacting in this respect, and were they to insist upon their right to protect their patients against violence, the situation would certainly be very much improved.

—One cannot refrain from applauding Brazil as at least gifted with the courage of her opinions. She applied drastic measures to us; but she is willing to deal out the same to herself. Ten days' quarantine on all vessels from Rio is to be imposed in every other Brazilian port. The number of cases to date is stated as 88, and deaths 26, which indicates a pretty high percentage. Probably the Brazilian authorities do well to be strict. The news from San Francisco is not encouraging, and although Rio has no Chinese quarter, there are no doubt parts of the town that call for the constant vigilance of the authorities, although possibly they have not got the length of burning the city refuse in the open air. *Review*, Buenos Aires, June 9.

—Gen. Teixeira Júnior, director-general of artillery, has very properly refused to be the medium for inviting officers under his command to take part in the procession in honor of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. These processions, he correctly says, have been political demonstrations destructive to harmony among Brazilians and at times dangerous to the stability of constituted authorities. The *Páiz* attacks the general and covertly threatens him with the wrath of President Campos Salles. It asserts that, having assisted in obtaining money for the monument to be erected to General Carlos Telles, he is inconsistent in thus denying his aid to the florianoists procession. But are the cases parallel? Is the erection of a monument to Gen. Carlos Telles a political demonstration? In any case Gen. Teixeira is doing right in the present instance.

—We can not urge the exercise of too great care with swellings. Nothing is safe except swelled head. A swollen face caused by a bad tooth is quite enough to send the patient to Junqueira as a case of suspected bubonic pest, and all his friends to the S. Sebastião yellow fever and small pox hospital as prospective ones. If you happen to have a toothache, or your corus are troubling you, it is best to remain at home, close the windows, lock the doors and put up a notice on the gate that you have gone out of town for a week.

—In regard to a personal item appearing in this section some weeks ago, a friend sends us the following comment:—“I noticed in your issue of 29th ult., a paragraph referring to Mr. R. L. Hyde. Although ‘fortune failed to smile upon him’ his many Rio sympathetic friends did not fail when called upon to give their assistance. Through the efforts of Mr. W. J. Jessop a sum was collected, and after defraying expenses here, passage home, and placing at his disposal ample means for him to reach his relations the amount of £900.00 has been remitted to his sister, to provide for his immediate requirements.”

—During the past week a controversy arose in regard to an alleged case of bubonic pest. A young woman was sent here from up country for treatment for pulmonary consumption. She died, and then a sanitary inspector came in and declared it a suspected case (it probably figures among the deaths from bubonic pest in the statistics), and had the house drenched with disinfectants and closed. The family with whom the girl was living was subjected to great inconvenience for want of clothing, and when the gentleman complained in the press he was roundly abused by the sanitary dictator for his presumption. And yet there was not the slightest reason for considering it a case of bubonic pest.

—The ways of the sanitary authorities here are inscrutable. A case of real or suspected bubonic pest occurred in a business house in Rua Sete de Setembro a few days ago. The patient was removed to the hospital and those in contact were isolated for ten days, away from the house. A sanitary employee sat at the open door most of the day talking to the policeman outside who sits on a chair and blocks the narrow footway. The sanitary man should be liable to catch the possible infection and communicate it to the policeman, who is in constant contact with hundreds of passers-by every hour. Why not close the door with the sanitary man inside?

—We have the pleasure of congratulating the Rev. J. Kennedy and his wife this week on the recovery of their little girl who was down with yellow fever at Copacabana, as mentioned in our last issue. Several sympathetic friends of theirs called during the week to bring as the good news. We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Kennedy dated 23rd inst., in which he says:—“On behalf of Mrs. Kennedy and myself permit me to express, through your columns, both to yourself and numerous other friends, our deep gratitude for the many warm expressions of sympathy for us during the very severe illness of our little daughter. We are happy to announce that she is now convalescing.”

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 23rd publishes the following figures relative to the bubonic pest, said to be raging in this city:

From 1st to 31st May:
Confirmed cases..... 67
Deaths..... 25

From 1st to 20th June:
Confirmed cases..... 107
Deaths..... 42
Cured..... 8

Total from 1st May to 20th June:

Confirmed cases..... 174
Deaths..... 67
Cured..... 8

Of the deaths:

In private houses..... 22
In Paula Cândido hospital..... 45

There were under treatment at the Paula Cândido hospital on the 20th inst. 99 cases. It should be observed, however, that very many doubts exist in regard to the diagnosis for these cases, many persons dying in their own houses being buried hurriedly on the supposition that the disease was bubonic pest.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 19th inst., the wife of I. H. Cooper, of a son.

BRITISH CHURCH.

British Library, 26.6. 1900.

Dear Sir—Having omitted mentioning on Sunday last that Friday next being St. Peter's day Holy Communion will be administered at 9 a.m. that day in Christ's Church, kindly enable me to repair the error by putting a few words to the above effect in your issue of this week. I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN D'ARCY,
Brit. Chaplain.

LARANGEIRAS CLUB.

The first dance of the season was given by this Club last Saturday evening, the 23rd inst., when the newly rearranged and decorated premises were reopened to members and their friends, who expressed entire satisfaction with the changes and with the comfort afforded. A most successful evening resulted—the supper-table and music being excellent—and it was thoroughly enjoyed by those present, among whom we noticed:

Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gordon Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Bunn, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cazaly, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pullen, Mrs. Cross, Miss Wyat, and Miss Wintrum, Mr. and Mrs. Fierz, Mr. and Mrs. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Caddow, Dr. and Mrs. Lima Castro and Miss Violeta Lima Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Leopoldo Noronha and Miss Palhares, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre, Miss Young, and Miss Wilson, Dr. and the Misses Hastings and Miss Paechco, Rev. John D'Arcy, Messrs. W. Maude, Max Atleey, E. Wyat, Ferreira de Abreu, Stacey, Atleey, Wheatley, N. Jackson, Whidborne, Lefebvre, Mill, A. Weigall, H. Lynch, H. Weight, H. Hargreaves, Forde, Matheson, Grindstaff, Erlund, Hamilton, Wilson, Fletcher, C. Robinson, E. Hine, Júnior, Pacheco, MacMillan, C. Hargreaves, Júnior, C. Pullen, P. Robinson, J. Robinson, Lissance, and the representative of the *Jornal do Commercio*.

The committee intend giving Cinderellas fortnightly and arrangements have been made that these dances will not distract members using the billiard and card rooms, thus bringing the Club into greater usefulness among all its members.

A smoker will be given on Saturday to entertain the São Paulo Cricket team.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

NIGGERS vs. WHITES.

Played June 17th. The scores were:

Niggers
E. V. Morrissey, c. Rolls, b. Jackson..... 12
R. Morrissey, c. Roberts, b. Jackson..... 8
F. Morrissey, b. Giuns..... 4
C. A. Conolly, b. do..... 2
E. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 4
W. Morrissey, not out..... 25
C. B. Mawson, b. Giuns..... 0
E. A. Tootal, b. Jackson..... 0
J. J. Morais, b. do..... 1
H. Smith, c. Wright, b. Jackson..... 1
H. Hargreaves, b. Giuns..... 9
Extras..... 9
Total..... 91

Whites
W. T. Giuns, c. and b. Mawson..... 20
H. C. Hampson, c. W. Morrissey, b. Conolly..... 1
A. L. Stifffield, b. Conolly..... 6
W. S. Jackson, b. Mawson..... 1
I. W. Elworthy, b. do..... 6
S. Francis, b. do..... 0
E. A. II. Roberts, c. Tootal b. Mawson..... 6
G. II. Louas, b. Conolly..... 0
O. W. Rolls, c. b. F. Morrissey..... 2
A. R. L. Wright, not out..... 4
A. G. C. Blake, b. F. Morrissey..... 8
Extras..... 8
Total..... 91

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

PAISANDU vs. WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.
This match was played on the 17th inst., on the Paisandu cricket ground and again resulted in a win for the Club by 43 runs.
H. G. Pierce, W. P. Sister, H. W. Stacey and V. Tatam played well for their respective sides.

Total..... 106

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Balls Runs M. Ovrs Wkt.

R. H. Robinson..... 30 12 1 1
T. M. Kentish..... 54 31 1 3
C. Pullen..... 18 20 — 2
O. Wucherer..... 39 22 — 2
V. Tatam..... 26 17 1 3

Total..... 106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PAISANDU CRICKET CLUB.

V. Tatam, b. E. C. Manners..... 35
C. Pullen, W. P. Slater..... 13
O. Wucherer, b. E. C. Manners..... 11
H. W. Stacey, b. W. P. Slater..... 42
R. H. Robinson, c. King, b. do..... 16
F. E. Hine, b. Slater..... 0
C. L. Robinson, l.b.w., b. E. J. King..... 5
T. M. Kentish, not out..... 13
R. McNaught, b. W. P. Slater..... 6
M. Fletcher, b. do..... 0
J. H. Thayer, b. E. J. King..... 8
Extras..... 4

Total..... 149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PAISANDU CRICKET CLUB.

Balls Runs M. Ovrs Wkt.

R. H. Robinson..... 30 12 1 1
T. M. Kentish..... 54 31 1 3
C. Pullen..... 18 20 — 2
O. Wucherer..... 39 22 — 2
V. Tatam..... 26 17 1 3

Total..... 106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PAISANDU CRICKET CLUB.

Balls Runs M. Ovrs Wkt. N. B.

W. P. Slater..... 108 45 5 6 —
H. G. Pierce..... 42 29 — — 1
W. E. Strange..... 24 13 — — 1
E. C. Manners..... 30 24 — 2 —
E. J. King..... 33 30 — 2 —

Total..... 149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PAISANDU CRICKET CLUB.

Balls Runs M. Ovrs Wkt.

W. P. Slater..... 108 45 5 6 —
H. G. Pierce..... 42 29 — — 1
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E. J. King..... 33 30 — 2 —

Total..... 149

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Total..... 149</

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Indice do Comercio Americano; a descriptive and classified directory of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. A convenient and useful book of reference for business men.

Boletim do Serviço de Estatística Comercial, for the first quarter of 1900. Although the returns are incomplete, the statistical information is well organized and can not fail to be very useful. The typographical work is hardly what it should be, but this can be remedied, and possibly pressure can be brought to bear on provincial officials to send in their returns earlier. The director is to be congratulated on his work, which we shall take occasion to use whenever convenient.

BUSINESS NOTES

The *Diário de Pernambuco*, which we believe is the oldest journal in Pernambuco, is to be sold at judicial sale on the 28th inst. It is valued at 115,000\$.

The Botanical Garden tramway company is arranging to ask this market for a loan of 8,000,000\$ for the improvements of its line required by its new contract.

The new loan of 10,000,000\$ which the municipality is trying to raise in this market, is being taken very slowly. Up to Saturday last only a fourth had been subscribed.

The price of disinfectants has increased more than a hundred per cent. since the *pestilência* broke out. It has been a good business for the druggist as well as the medical sanitary inspector.

Complaints that the Amazon Telegraph Co. has dropped Alemequer and Olíbidos from the number of Amazon cable stations, has been denied, the company's representative stating that they had first repaired the direct cable which is now working to Manaus, and that the branch cable which serves the two stations mentioned will next be repaired.

The Aliança insurance company, which has been in rather an unsatisfactory condition for some time past, has resolved to call up 100,000\$ on account of capital. It is the practice of Brazilian companies to pay up only a small part of the subscribed capital, which in our opinion is a mistake. The companies would stand better if they had a larger available cash balance on hand.

The manganese industry seems to be making considerable progress in Bahia. The bark *Severina*, which sailed on the 20th inst. for Philadelphia, carried 2,000 tons of manganese, and the steamers *Ruskin* and *Gnajadú* were loading at the same date for English ports. The former was to carry 3,000 tons and the latter 2,400. It is to be hoped that this incipient industry will not be killed with burdensome taxes.

From the 4th to the 21st inst. no less than 80 fines each were imposed on business men for neglecting to stamp receipts. We understand that the contractors who supply the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh meat have decided to retain from receiving their accounts unless the customers choose to furnish the stamps. It is also said that there are some miserable scoundrels about who are making a business out of this dirty regulation.

We notice by our recent exchanges, that an attempt is being made in England to float a company to work the deep sea fisheries off the Brazilian coast. No enterprise could be more profitable under certain conditions, and those conditions are large capital, deep-well boats, experts in curing and smoking, and imported salt. In 1895 nearly 7,000 tons of salted codfish were imported into Rio alone. Timed Aberdeen smoked herring are a costly luxury here. Cornish smoked sprats are everywhere on sale, and康乃尼思 sardines sell by thousands of boxes every week. Yet Billingsgate in all its glory never saw such a variety of fish for table purposes as can be seen any morning in the Rio fish-market. All the fish caught is, however, sold fresh. An expert from Peterhead or Margate in Rio would bring dividends to any fishing company. Labor is cheap, coopers are plentiful, suitable wood is abundant, and the supply of fish exceeds the demand. Rio bay alone could yearly supply the interior of South America with sardines sufficient for a dozen Lents and Advents, leaving Fridays out of the count. But large capital, practical experience, modern methods and good salt are necessary to success with English or other capital. Brazil is wasting one of its most precious gifts by neglecting this industry.

RE COUNT LEOPOLDINA.

Under the failure of Henry Lowndes, described in the receiving order as Henry Lowndes Leopoldina Count Leopoldina, company promoter, 47, Old Broad-street, E. C., accounts have now been filed showing liabilities £48,198 and assets consisting of property the value of which has yet to be ascertained. The debtor was formerly in Brazil working sugar and coffee estates and ocean steamers (12) and promoting banks, companies, and financial undertakings. He came to England in 1894, and commenced business as a company promoter at 3, Great St. Helens, E. C., where he promoted the Tanworth Gold Mining Company, Limited, the Loanda Gas Company, Limited, and other concerns. He subsequently went to

Brazil, and took a lease of a gold mine in Minas Geraes. Returning to England in May, 1898, he promoted the Carrapató Gold Mining Company of Brazil, Limited, with nominal capital of £35,000, to take over the property. He attributes his failure to inability to recover property belonging to him in Brazil and to the withholding of his consideration as vendor to the Carrapató Gold Mining Company. — *Financial News*, May 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The assets of the naval club amount to 615,154\$026 and its liabilities to 248,482\$560.

Last year the receipts of the postoffices in the state of Amazonas amounted to 130,214\$150 and the expenses to 117,094\$753.

On Saturday last the minister of finance burned another thousand *minutes de verbas* no reis—for account of the funding loan.

Decree No. 3,653, of the 16th inst., makes a deficiency appropriation of 550,000\$ for the payment of expenses with the bubonic plague.

A supplementary credit of 500,000\$ for expenses incurred in suppressing bubonic pest, was registered by the tribunal of accounts on the 22nd inst.

The *Jornal* hears (?) that the minister of finance will now suspend the burning of paper money because he has exceeded the amount required by the funding loan contract. Certainly, of course—but let us have the figures!

Councillor Andrade Figueiredo states that he is informed that the Banco da República has made a reduction of 25,000,000\$ in its debt to the national treasury by the payment of 8,000,000\$ in cash and cancellation of what is described as a special debt of the government to the bank, amounting to 17,000,000\$.

It is a curious circumstance that the report of the budget commission should have been presented to the chamber of deputies before the publication of the report of the minister of finance. In the natural order of things the financial report for the year should be the basis of the budget report, but in its absence the latter seems to be based on pure conjecture. It is not a rational way of running a government, it must be admitted.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 26th, 1900.

Per value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold... 10 14 d. of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) 27 d. in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per \$ 1.86... 54 25 cts do of the (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 128.47 do of £1.86 in Brazilian gold... 3 820

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day... 10 14 d. Present value of the Brazilian 1 milreis 10 14 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) 2633 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)... 379.10 gold value of the Brazilian milreis 1 milreis 10 14 d. in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per \$ 1.86... 20.795 c. Value of £1.00 in \$4.86 per £ 1.86 sterl... 482.80 Value of £1.00 in Brazilian currency (1\$000) 254.14

EXCHANGE.

June 18.—The market was strong and showed a decided upturn tendency; a fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 21/12—9 11/16 Private bills... opening 9 1/2—9 15/16 " " closing 9 25/32—9 3/4

Official value of the milreis 350—351 reis gold.

June 19.—The upturn tendency of the market continued today; business, however, was weak.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 27/32 Private bills... opening 9 1/2—9 25/32 " " closing 9 13/16

Official value of the milreis 350—351 reis gold.

June 20.—Today's market showed less firmness than during the preceding days; transactions reported were few.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 23/32 Private bills... opening 9 1/2—9 25/32 " " closing 9 13/16

Official value of the milreis 350—351 reis gold.

June 21.—Today's market was somewhat unsteady, but there was some business done.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 23/32 Private bills... opening 9 1/2—9 25/32 " " closing 9 13/16

Official value of the milreis 350—351 reis gold.

June 22.—The market to-day was firmer, and an important amount of transactions was reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 23/32 Private bills... opening 9 1/2—9 25/32 " " closing 9 13/16

Official value of the milreis 350—351 reis gold.

June 23.—The market continued firm without reactions and a good amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills... opening 9 11/16 closing 9 1/2 Private bills... opening 9 31/32 closing 10 3/32

Official value of the milreis 360—370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th June, 1900.

Exports.

Flour.—The arrivals for the week were 140 barrels ex *Orion* from Trieste, and 2,000 bags ex *Chancery* from Liverpool. The market is quiet and weak. Dealers continue to reduce the prices as shown in the following table:

Trieste.....	nominal.
do 23/1	23/1
Baltimore Amer. bk.	26,000—30,000
do 24/1	28,000—30,000
West and Interior.....	27,000—30,000
River Plate.....	nominal.
Local Mills.....	28,000—29,000

Codfish.—The *Tucuman* brought 927 cases from Hamburg. The prices are unchanged.

Lard.—No receipts. We quote from \$40 to \$50 reis per barrel and wholesale.

Pork.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Rice.—The receipts were 49,015 bags by the *Moza* from Rangoon and 30 by the *Tucuman* from Hamburg. Brokers quote new at 21800 and old at 18,000 per bag.

White Pine.—No receipts. About 500,000 feet sold to arrive at 250 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. From the cargo of the *Bord* some parts were sold at 8500 per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—The arrivals were nil. Prices unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—No entries. Market nominal.

Kerosene.—No receipts. We quote from \$1200 to 14,000 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Quotations are nominal.

Cement.—The *Tucuman* brought 100 barrels from Hamburg, and the *Brugge* 50 from Marseilles. The prices continue nominal.

Indian Corn.—No entries. Native is now quoted from \$50 to 1000 per bag of 62 kilos.

Bran.—No receipts and no changes in quotations.

Hay.—The *Hambledon* arrived from the River Plate with 21,161 bales. We quote at 340 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:

From Glasgow ex <i>Pearl Castle</i>	1,488 tons.
From Cork ex <i>Volentia</i>	4,591 "
From Norfolk ex <i>Amazonia</i>	4,166 "
From Rio.....	300,000—310,000

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Market unchanged as shown below:

Rio de Janeiro, June 26th, 1900.	1,250 bags
United States:	
June 18. 12,100—12,300	1,000 bags
12,100—12,200	3,000 "
12,200—12,400	4,000 "
12,400—12,600	7,600 "
12,600—12,800	5,000 "
12,800—13,000	4,000 "
13,000—13,200	3,000 "
13,200—13,400	3,000 "
13,400—13,600	3,000 "
13,600—13,800	3,000 "
13,800—14,000	3,000 "
14,000—14,200	3,000 "
14,200—14,400	3,000 "
14,400—14,600	3,000 "
14,600—14,800	3,000 "
14,800—15,000	3,000 "
15,000—15,200	3,000 "
15,200—15,400	3,000 "
15,400—15,600	3,000 "
15,600—15,800	3,000 "
15,800—16,000	3,000 "
16,000—16,200	3,000 "
16,200—16,400	3,000 "
16,400—16,600	3,000 "
16,600—16,800	3,000 "
16,800—17,000	3,000 "
17,000—17,200	3,000 "
17,200—17,400	3,000 "
17,400—17,600	3,000 "
17,600—17,800	3,000 "
17,800—18,000	3,000 "
18,000—18,200	3,000 "
18,200—18,400	3,000 "
18,400—18,600	3,000 "
18,600—18,800	3,000 "
18,800—19,000	3,000 "
19,000—19,200	3,000 "
19,200—19,400	3,000 "
19,400—19,600	3,000 "
19,600—19,800	3,000 "
19,800—20,000	3,000 "
20,000—20,200	3,000 "
20,200—20,400	3,000 "
20,400—20,600	3,000 "
20,600—20,800	3,000 "
20,800—21,000	3,000 "
21,000—21,200	3,000 "
21,200—21,400	3,000 "
21,400—21,600	3,000 "
21,600—21,800	3,000 "
21,800—22,000	3,000 "
22,000—22,200	3,000 "
22,200—22,400	3,000 "
22,400—22,600	3,000 "
22,600—22,800	3,000 "
22,800—23,000	3,000 "
23,000—23,200	3,000 "
23,200—23,400	3,000 "
23,400—23,600	3,000 "
23,600—23,800	3,000 "
23,800—24,000	3,000 "
24,000—24,200	3,000 "
24,200—24,400	3,000 "
24,400—24,600	3,000 "
24,600—24,800	3,000 "
24,800—25,000	3,000 "
25,000—25,200	3,000 "
25,200—25,400	3,000 "
25,400—25,600	3,000 "
25,600—25,800	3,000 "
25,800—26,000	3,000 "
26,000—26,200	3,000 "
26,200—26,400	3,000 "
26,400—26,600	3,000 "
26,600—26,800	3,000 "
26,800—27,000	3,000 "
27,000—27,200	3,000 "
27,200—27,400	3,000 "
27,400—27,600	3,000 "
27,600—27,800	3,000 "
27,800—28,000	3,000 "
28,000—28,200	3,000 "
28,200—28,400	3,000 "
28,400—28,600	3,000 "
28,600—28,800	3,000 "
28,800—29,000	3,000 "
29,000—29,200	3,000 "
29,200—29,400	3,000 "
29,400—29,600	3,000 "
29,600—29,800	3,000 "
29,800—30,000	3,000 "
30,000—30,200	3,000 "
30,200—30,400	3,000 "
30,400—30,600	3,000 "
30,600—30,800	3,000 "
30,800—31,000	3,000 "
31,000—31,200	3,000 "
31,200—31,400	3,000 "
31,400—31,600	3,000 "
31,600—31,800	3,000 "
31,800—32,000	3,000 "
32,000—32,200	3,000 "
32,200—32,400	3,000 "
32,400—32,600	3,000 "
32,600—32,800	3,000 "
32,800—33,000	3,000 "
33,000—33,200	3,000 "
33,200—33,400	3,000 "
33,400—33,600	3,000 "
33,600—33,800	3,000 "
33,800—34,000	3,000 "
34,000—34,200	3,000 "
34,200—34,400	3,000 "
34,400—34,600	3,000 "
34,600—34,800	3,000 "
34,800—35,000	3,000 "
35,000—35,200	3,000 "
35,200—35,400	3,000 "
35,400—35,600	3,000 "
35,600—35,800	3,000 "
35,800—36,000	3,000 "
36,000—36,200	3,000 "
36,200—36,400	3,000 "
36,400—36,600	3,000 "
36,600—36,800	3,000 "
36,800—37,000	3,000 "
37,000—37,200	3,000 "
37,200—37,400	3,000 "
37,400—37,600	3,000 "
37,600—37,800	3,000 "
37,800—38,000	3,000 "
38,000—38,200	3,000 "
38,200—38,400	3,000 "
38,400—38,600	3,000 "
38,600—38,800	3,000 "
38,800—39,000	3,000 "
39,000—39,200	3,000 "
39,200—39,400	3,000 "
39,400—39,600	3,000 "
39,600—39,800	3,000 "
39,800—39,900	3,000 "
39,900—39,900	3,000 "
39,900—39,900	3,000 "
39,900—39,900	3,

June 26th, 1900.]

THE RIO NEWS.

9

Vessels Arrived & Chartered for Rio.			
Amazona	Rangoon	7 May	
Adam W. Spies	New York	—	
County of Cardigan	Liverpool	16 May	
Carnarvon Bay	Cardiff	—	
Gazelle	Portland	—	
Grace Deering	Portland	—	
Hanna Heye	Rangoon	11 Apr.	
Harrow Queen	Philadelphia	—	
Josephine	Baltimore	—	
Lorraine	Rangoon	25 Apr	
Lugomere	Cardiff	—	
Maria Emilia	Oporto	—	
Metropolis	Bristol	11 May	
Nantasket	New York	—	
Springfield (str.)	Cardiff	—	
Triumph	Oporto	—	
Virginea della Guardia	Marseilles	—	

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
June 18	Valentia	Cardiff 24 ds.	Brasilian Coal Co.
19	Manin	Colonia 18 ds.	Rio Flour Mills,
20	Cordillere	Bordeaux 19 ds.	M. Flinnineuse
21	Oravia	Liverpool 20 ds.	W. & J. S. Smith & Co.
22	Britannia	Norfolk 28 ds.	James Bros.
23	Orion	River Plate 5 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
24	La Plata	Hill 28 ds.	S. Montoux
25	Amazonegata	Santos 18 hs.	T. Will & Co.
26	Tucuman	Hamburg 45 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
27	Colombia	Santos 24 hs.	J. Lepert
28	Guadalupe	Liverpool 45 hs.	Walter Block & Co.
29	Endeavour	Cardiff 35 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
30	Titania	Liverpool 22 ds.	T. Will & Co.
31	Guildhall	Marseille 25 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.
32	Bretagne	Mardif 24 ds.	T. Rodrigues & Co.
33	Velleda	Rangoon 63 ds.	G. Gudgeon & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
June 18	Mining	Santos	In transit
19	Nasmyth	New Port*	Staples
20	La Plata	Bordeaux	do
21	Oravia	W. & J. S. Smith*	In transit
22	Neptuno	La Plata	Bullast
23	Manin	Buenos Aires	Staples
24	Cordillere	River Plate	Bullast
25	Garton	Buenos Aires	do
26	Pearlith Castle	Buenos Tacia	In transit
27	Capuchin	Santos	Staples
28	Herschel	New York	In transit
29	Hogarth	Hamburg*	do
30	Amazonegata	Valparaiso*	do
31	Parangana	Havre*	do
32	Orion	Trieste*	do
33	Chaucer	Valparaiso	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JUNE 15.		
12	Apolices, 55	\$80,000
do	do 13,700\$ (cert.) at rate of...	555
10	do 1895	594
5	do	890
26	do	895
7	do 1897 (reg.)	1,050
250	Euprestimo Municipal	155
220	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	48,500
230	" do do do	48
100	" Carioca (mill.)	200

Banks.

60	Commercio	210,500
50	Depositos e Descontos	80,500
50	República	193
100	do	193,500

Cotton mills.

13	Petropolitana	170,000
	Insurance.	

100	Integridade	40,000
	Tramways.	

100	S. Christovão	150,000

JUNE 19.

110	Apolices, 55	\$80,000
180	do 1895	878
7	do	885
24	do 1897	1,015
23	Euprestimo Municipal	154
40	deb. Brazil Industrial (mill.)	200

Banks.

40	Commercial	225,000
200	Constructor	11,500
25	Rural & Hypothecario	260

Cotton mills.

9	Petropolitana	170,000
	Insurance.	

50	Integridade	40,000
	Railways.	

500	V. F. Sapucay	23,500
	Miscellaneous.	

200	Commercio Nacional	50,000

JUNE 20.

94	Apolices, 55	\$80,000
do	do 3,600\$ (cert.) at rate of...	855
17	do 1895	880
100	Apol. Estado do Rio	415
20	deb. Sta. Isabel do R. Preto R.R. (E. & Co.)	60
120	" Sorocabana Ituana R. R.	45

Banks.

30	Constructor	115,500
100	do	12
69	Lavoura e Comercio	117,500
25	Mercantil de Santos	135
20	República	193

Railways.

22	Minas de S. Jeronimo	30,500
100	Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	2
100	do do (20%)	2
200	V. F. Sapucay	23,500
1018	do do	24

Banks.

117,500	
135	
193	
24	

JUNE 21.

37	Apolices, 1895	87,500
30	do	875
20	do	874
10	do	873
5	do	872

Railways.

31,500	
18	
2	
2	
2	

Banks.

117,500	
135	
193	
24	

JUNE 22.

88,500	
87	
87	
87	
87	

Railways.

31,500	
18	
2	
2	
2	

Banks.

88,500	
87	
87	
87	
87	

Banks.

11,500	
10	
10	
10	
10	

Banks.

11,500	
10	
10	
10	
10	

Banks.

11,500	
10	
10	
10	
10	

Banks.

11,500	

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... June 26th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buyers	sellers
500,595,100\$	483,617,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800,200\$	850,000—
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1853.....	1,000 1,000	880,000—
115,600	115,600	do 1857. 5%.....	1,000\$ 800,200	1,010,000—1,015,000
30,000,000	11,330,500	Bonds. 4%.....	1,000\$ 800,200	—
31,000,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1858. 6%.....	1,000 1,000	—
51,000,000	18,350,000	Do 1859. 4%.....	1,000 1,000	—
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	Fct. 500	350,000—
13,195,000	13,195,000	“ “ “ 6%.....	1,000\$ 800,200	600,000—
5,000,000	4,533,700	“ “ “ Minas Gerais 3%.....	500	—
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 45,522,000	“ “ “ 6%.....	500	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	“ “ “ Rio de Janeiro 6%.....	500	415,000—
5,000,000	5,000,000	“ “ “ do 6% (1859).....	500	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	“ “ “ of Pará 6%.....	1,000	920,000—
25,000,000	22,456,600	“ “ “ of Pernambuco 6%.....	1,000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	200	150,000—152,000
500,000	513,800	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	100	150,000—152,000
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Pará 7%.....	200	170,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000 000\$	\$1,000, Jan. 1900	219,000—225,000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Comércio.....	200	3,120,000	ditto 1900	210,000—
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	200	1,645,000	2,100, Jan. 1900	81,000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,255,13	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,761,000	2,000, Jan. 18, 6	12,350—13,000
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	803,000	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1,000—
5,000,000	20,000	all	200	Despachos & Descontos.....	200	620,000	— Jan. 1900	80,000—
4,000,000	15,000	all	200	Indústria da Bahia.....	200	719,025	3,000, Jan. 1900	45,000—
9,110,000	45,350	all	200	Hipotecário do Brasil.....	200	2,054,25	15,000, Jan. 1900	185,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	2,030,000	16,000, ditto 1900	190,000—
18,121,000	505,234	all	200	República do Brasil.....	200	17,490 079	6,000, ditto 1900	102,500—103,500
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio de Janeiro, 6% (in series).....	10	391,700	6,000, ditto 1900	125,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecário.....	200	7,571,450	5,000, ditto 1900	250,000—265,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,526	11 1/2% ditto 1898	130,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industrial.....	100	6,000,000	12,000, ditto 1900	20,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerais.....	100	365,850	10 1/2% ditto 1900	190,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	230	1,141,321	8 1/2% ditto 1900	100,000—130,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	134,000—135,000
10,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	ditto 1900	—
10,584,510	—	25,000	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	655,000	7 1/2% Jan. 1893	—
					200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,500,000	550,000	all	10	Leopoldina.....	10	51,000\$	25,000 Feb. 1900	111,000—
4,000,000	500,000	all	10	do S. Paulo, 6% (in series).....	100	—	—	30,000—31,500
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacá e Campinas.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,501,459	int. Sept. 93	2,500—3,000
—	—	20,647,5	100	do rid series.....	15	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	10	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itaúna.....	200	1,163,242	6 1/2% June, 92	10,000—
1,600,000	5,000	5,400	200	União Valeirense.....	40	—	—	5,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	45,710	65,000, Feb. 86	22,500—
12,500,000	62,300	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	40,000—
				do	55	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	—	—	— 80,000—
6,000,000	35,000	all	200	Carris Urbano.....	200	168,732	—	—
7,000	7,000	all	200	Carrovia (Road and Hotel).....	100	6,971	1,500, July 91	198,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	100	642,458	3,000, May 1900	145,000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	20	S. Christovão.....	200	105,898	5,000, June 99	152,000—
3,000,000	15,000	8,000	100	Vila Isabel.....	100	32,469	5 1/2% June, 99	120,000—
900,000	—	—	200	Fernambuco.....	100	—	—	100,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9,000, Jan. 1900	2—200,000
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	2,300—
5,000,000	250,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	59,58	10,000, Feb. 1900	— 300,000
6,734,36	5,367	5,000	2,750	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	80	—	—	—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Paulista.....	100	—	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	União Paulista.....	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do	100	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	do	100	—	—	—
				do	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,000, July 97	—	5,000—
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	Argo Fluminense.....	200	300,000\$	25,000, Jan. 1900	3,000,000—	6,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança.....	30	151,314	500, ditto 99	35,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	3,000, ditto 1900	10,000—
2,500,000	2,500	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	100	365,374	8,000, ditto 98	145,000—
3,000,000	10,000	10,000	100	Indústria e Comércio.....	20	252,000	8,000, ditto 1900	171,000—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	100	Indemnizadora.....	20	400,000	2,000, ditto 1900	40,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente.....	20	400,000	1,000, ditto 1900	19,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Felicidade.....	20	500,000	3,000, ditto 1900	57,000—
				do	150,120	1,500, ditto 1900	17,000—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	200\$	Carros Taterossi Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	— 15,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cratismo (match factory).....	200	—	—	306,000—
60,000,000	25,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	2,237,379	40,000, Aug. 91	480,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empreza Industrial Brasileira.....	200	14,073	8,000, ditto 92	18,500—
3,500,000	1,000	235,000	100	Edificadora.....	200	55,289	4,000, Feb. 1900	120,000—
3,000,000	10,000	9,900	100	Med. e Constr. do Brasil.....	200	45,577	10,000, Feb. 95	— 90,000—
2,850,000	5,000	all	200	o País (newspaper).....	200	1,157,309	10,000, ditto 1900	—
3,000,000	57,000	all	50	Lotarias Nacionais do Brasil.....	100	300,000	13,000, ditto 1900	—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	100	Matte Larangeira (Paraguayan tea).....	100	39,267	9,000, May 1900	—
9,312,900	93,128	33,128	100	Moelhos Fluminenses (flour mills).....	100	714,948	3,700, Feb. 92	19,000—
2,000,000	20,000	100	200	Transporte e Carruagens.....	100	400,000	5,000, July 99	80,000—
1,300,000	7,500	all	200	Typographia do Brasil.....	200	70,074	6,000, Dec. 99	85,000—
500,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,987	Jan. 1900	150,000—

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Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (choppes),

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Makes a specialty of packing in cases, containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Carbolic Preparations.
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CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

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Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

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A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Earache or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

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Best workmanship and moderate prices.

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The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects of luxe in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employés to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Netheroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

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FOR THE

Festivities in Commemoration of the
4th CENTENARY
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL

**COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS**

The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody, poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

SERIES OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reis for
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At the general depot of

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RIO DE JANEIRO



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WILLIAM SMITH,

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They are made of the best material, are extremely light and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

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Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the maker.

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26 cases were treated on board the "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Neutandrin and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Numerous testimonials often tellingly testify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Neutandrin Amaro against seasickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a proportion accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Neutandrin Amaro pills are formulated with the same doses of the Neutandrin, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Neutandrin Amaro, which are kept in constant, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoisonment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2800 per box, 12500 for 6 and 20500 for 12 boxes.

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June 26	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 27	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

July 11 Elbe Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo,
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This Company will have steamers from and to
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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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Valuables at the office, on the day of
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium, this news occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
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All communications should be addressed to the
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The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
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Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
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Its energizing effects are shown from the
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Increase of Force and Intellectual Power,
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Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fairer, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of *ville imitations*—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,
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Thousands of unimpeachable *testimonials*
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Phosphoric Preparation has received such
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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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Tropon is pure Albumine; it offers this most
important constituent of our daily food in highly
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pound of Tropon equals that of 5 pounds of
prime beef or 80 eggs.

Tropon is almost entirely assimilated by
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muscles, a fact which is of highest importance
in those cases where the digestive canal has to
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Tropon is very easily digested; it represents
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Tropon—by replacing the lost Albumine—
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Tropon is a tasteless and odorless powder.
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